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We are convened, my fellow citizens, to attend the first anniversary of a Society for the promotion of Temperance; an institution which, in accordance with the spirit of the times, has been established through our land by the almost united voice of the nation, and this for the suppression of one of the most alarming evils that ever infested human society; a vice too, so odious in its nature, so injurious in its consequences, and attended with so many circumstances of suffering, mortification, and disgrace, that it seems difficult to understand how it should ever have become a prevalent evil among mankind; and more especially, how it should have come down to us from the early periods of society, gaining strength and power, and influence in its descent. That such is the fact, requires no proof. Its devastating effects are but too obvious. In these latter times, more especially, it has swept over our land with the rapidity and power of a tempest, bearing down every thing in its course. Not content with rioting in the haunts of ignorance and vice, it has passed through our consecrated groves, has entered our most sacred enclosures. And oh! how many men of genius and of letters have fallen before it! how many lofty intellects have been shattered and laid in ruins by its power! how many a warm and philanthropic heart has been chilled by its icy touch! It has left no retreat unvisited; it has alike invaded our public and private assemblies, our political and social circles, our courts of justice and halls of legislation. It has stalked within the very walls of our Capitol, and there left the stain of its polluting touch on our national glory. It has leaped over the pale of the church, and even reached up its sacrilegious arm to the pulpit, and dragged down some of its richest ornaments. It has revelled equally on the spoils of the palace and the cottage, and has seized its victims with an unsparing grasp, from every class of society: the private citizen and the public functionary, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the enlightened and the ignorant—and where is there a family among us so happy, as not to have wept over some of its members, who have fallen by the hand of this ruthless destroyer?

As a nation, intemperance has corrupted our morals, impaired our intellect, & enfeebled our physical strength. Indeed, in whatever light we view it, whether as an individual, a social or a national evil; as affecting our personal independence and happiness, our national wealth and industry; as reducing our power of naval and military defence, as enfeebling the intellectual energies of the nation, and undermining the health of our fellow citizens; as sinking the patriotism and valor of the nation; as increasing paupers, poverty, and taxation; as sapping the foundation of our moral and religious institutions; or as introducing disorder, distress, and ruin into families and society; it calls to us in a voice of thunder, to wake from our slumbers, to seize every weapon, and wield every power which God and nature have placed within our reach, to protect ourselves and our fellow citizens from its ravages.

But the occasion will not permit me to dwell on the general effects of intemperance, nor to trace the history of its causes. I shall, therefore, confine myself more particularly to a consideration of its influence on the individual—its effect on the moral, intellectual, and physical constitution of man—not the primary effect of ardent spirit as displayed in a fit of intoxication. It is the more insidious, permanent, and fatal effects of intemperance, as exemplified in the case of the habitual dram drinker, to which I wish to call your attention.

I. The effect of ardent spirit on the moral powers:

It is perhaps difficult to determine in what way intemperance first manifests its influence on the moral powers, so variously does it affect different individuals. Were I to speak from my own observation, I should say that it first appears in an alienation of those kind and tender sympathies which bind a man to his family and friends; those lively sensibilities which enable him to participate in the joys and sorrows of those around him. "The social affections lose their fullness and tenderness, the conscience its power, the heart its sensibility, till all that was once lovely and rendered him the joy and the idol of his friends, retires," and leaves him to the dominion of the appetites, and passions of the brute. "Religious enjoyment, if he ever possessed any, declines as the emotions excited by ardent spirit, arise." He loses by degrees his regard to truth and to the fulfilment of his engagements—he forgets the Sabbath and the house of worship, and lounges upon his bed, or lingers at the tavern. He lays aside his Bible—his family devotion is not heard, and his closet no longer listens to the silent whispers of prayer. He at length becomes irritable, peevish and profane; and is finally lost to every thing that respects decorum in appearance, or virtue in principle; and it is lamentable to mark the steps of that process by which the virtuous and elevated man sinks to ruin.

II. Its effects on the intellectual powers:

Here the influence of intemperance is marked and decisive. The inebriate first loses his vivacity and natural acuteness of perception. His judgment becomes clouded and impaired in its strength, the memory also enfeebled and sometimes quite obliterated. The mind is wandering and vacant, and incapable of intense or steady application to any one subject. This state is usually accompanied by an unmeaning stare or fixedness of countenance quite peculiar to the drunkard. The imagination and the will, if not enfeebled, acquire a morbid sensibility, from which they are thrown into a violent excitement from the slightest causes; hence the inebriate sheds floods of tears over the pictures of his own fancy. I have often seen him, and especially on his recovery from a fit of intoxication, weep and laugh alternately over the same scene. The will, too, acquires an omnipotent ascendancy over him, and is the only monitor to which he yields obedience. The appeals of conscience, the claims of domestic happiness, of wives and children, of patriotism and of virtue, are not heard.

The different powers of the mind having thus lost their natural relation to each other, the healthy balance being destroyed, the intellect is no longer fit for intense application, or successful effort—and although the inebriate may, and sometimes does astonish, by the flights of his fancy and the poignancy of his wit, yet in nine cases out of ten he fails, and there is never any confidence to be reposed in him. There have been a few, who, from peculiarity of constitution or some other cause, have continued to perform intellectual labor for many years, while slaves to ardent spirits; but in no instance has the vigor of the intellect, or its ability to labor, been increased by indulgence and where there is one who has been able to struggle on under the habits of intemperance, there are thousands who have perished in the experiment, and some among the most powerful minds that the world ever produced. On the other hand, we shall find by looking over the biography of the great men of every age, that those who have possessed the clearest and most powerful minds, neither drank spirits, nor indulged in the pleasures of the table. Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Dr. Franklin, John Wesley, Sir William Jones, John Fletcher, and President Edwards, furnish a striking illustration of this truth. One of the secrets by which these men produced such astonishing results, were enabled to perform so much intellectual labor, and of so high a grade, and to arrive at old age in the enjoyment of health, was a rigid course of abstinence. But I hasten to consider more particularly.

III. Its effect on the physical powers:

In view of this part of the subject, the attention of the critical observer is arrested by a series of circumstances, alike disgusting and melancholy.

1. The odour of the breath of the drunkard furnishes the earliest indication by which the habitual use of ardent spirit becomes known. This is occasioned by the exhalation of the alcoholic principle from the bronchial vessels, and air cells of the lungs—not of pure spirit, as taken into the stomach, but of spirit which has been absorbed, has mingled with the blood, and has been subjected to the action of the different organs of the body; and not containing any principle which contributes to the nourishment or renovation of the system, is cast out with other excretions as poisonous and hurtful; and this peculiar odour does not arise from the accidental or occasional use of spirit; it marks only the habitual dram-drinker, the one who indulges daily in his potation; and although its density varies in some degree with the kind of spirit consumed, the habits and constitution of the individual, yet it bears generally a close relation to the degree of intemperance. These observations are confirmed by some experiments made on living animals by the celebrated French Physiologist, Magendie. He ascertained that diluted alcohol, a solution of camphor, and some other odorous substance when subjected to the absorbing power of the veins, are taken up by them, and after mingling with the blood, pass off by the pulmonary exhalants. Even phosphorus injected into the crural vein of a dog, he found to pass off in a few moments from the nostrils of the animal in a dense white

vapour, which he ascertained to be phosphoric acid.

Cases have occurred, in which the breath of the drunkard has become so highly charged with alcohol, as to render it actually inflammable by the torch of a taper. One individual in particular, is mentioned, who often amused his comrades by passing his breath through a small tube, and setting it on fire, as it issued from it. It appears also, that this has sometimes been the source of that combustion of the body of the drunkard, which has been denominated spontaneous; many well authenticated cases of which are on record.

2. The perspirable matter which passes off from the skin becomes charged with the odour of alcohol in the drunkard, and is so far changed in some cases as to furnish evidence of the kind of spirit drunk. I have met with two instances, says Dr. McNish, the one in a claret, and the other in a port drinker; in which the moisture that exhaled from their bodies, had a ruddy complexion, similar to the wine on which they had committed their debauch.

3. The whole system soon bears marks of debility and decay. The voluntary muscles lose their power, and cease to act under the control of the will, and hence all the movements become awkward, exhibiting the appearance of stiffness in the joints. The positions of the body, also, are tottering and infirm, and the step loses its elasticity and vigor. The muscles, and especially those of the face and lips, are often affected with a convulsive twitching, which produces the involuntary winking of the eye, and quivering of the lip, so characteristic of the inebriate. Indeed, all the emotions seem unnatural and forced, as if restrained by some power within. The extremities are at length seized with a tremor, which is more strongly marked after recovery from a fit of intoxication. The lips lose their significant expression, and become sensual—the complexion assumes a sickly leaden hue, or is changed to an unhealthy, fiery redness, and is covered with red streaks and blotches. The eye becomes watery, tender and inflamed, and loses its intelligence and its fire.—These symptoms, together, with a certain cedematous appearance about the eye, bloating of the body, with a dry, feverish skin, seldom fail to mark the habitual dram-drinker; and they go on increasing, and increasing, till the intelligence and dignity of the man is lost in the tameness and sensuality of the brute.

But these effects, which are external and obvious, are only the "signals which nature holds out, and waves in token of internal distress;" for all the time the inebriate has been pouring down his daily draught, and making merry over the cup, morbid changes have been going on within; and though these are unseen, and it may be unsuspected, they are fatal, irretrievable.

A few of the most important of these changes I shall now describe:

4. The stomach and its functions.

This is the great organ of digestion. It is the chief instrument by which food is prepared to nourish, sustain and renovate the different tissues of the body, to carry on the various functions, and to supply the waste which continually takes place in the system. It is not strange, therefore, that the habitual application to the organ, of any agent calculated to derange its functions, or change its organization, should be followed by symptoms so various and extensive, and by consequences so fatal. The use of ardent spirit produces both these effects; it deranges the functions of the stomach, and if persisted in, seldom fails to change its organic structure.

The inebriate first loses his appetite, and becomes thirsty and feverish; he vomits in the morning and is affected with spasmodic pains in the region of the stomach. He is often seized with permanent dyspepsy, and either wastes away by degrees, or dies suddenly of a fit of cramp in the stomach.

On examining the stomach after death, it is generally found irritated, and approaching a state of inflammation, with its vessels enlarged, and filled with black blood; and particularly those of the mucous coat, which gives to the internal surface of the stomach the appearance of purple or reddish streaks, resembling the livid patches seen on the face of the drunkard.

The coats of the stomach become greatly thickened and corrugated, and so firmly united as to form one inseparable mass. In this state, the walls of the organ are sometimes increased in thickness to the extent of ten or twelve lines, and are sometimes found also in a scirrhus, or cancerous condition.

The following case occurred in my practice several years since: A middle aged gentleman, of wealth and standing, had long been accustomed to mingle in the convivial circle, and though by no means a drunkard, had indulged at times in the use of his old cogniac, with an

unsparing hand. He was at length seized with pain in the region of his stomach, and a vomiting of his food an hour or two after eating. In about eighteen months he died in a state of extreme emaciation.

On opening the body after death, the walls of the whole of the right extremity of the stomach were found in a scirrhus and cancerous condition, and thickened to the extent of about two inches. The cavity of the organ was so far obliterated as scarcely to admit the passage of a probe from the left to the right extremity, and the opening which remained was so unequal and irregular as to render it evident that but little of the nourishment he had received could have passed the lower orifice of the stomach for many months.

I have never dissected the stomach of a drunkard, in which the organ did not manifest some remarkable deviation from its healthy condition. But the derangement of the stomach is not limited to the function of nutrition merely. This organ is closely united to every other organ, and to each individual tissue of the body, by its sympathetic relations.—When the stomach, therefore becomes diseased, other parts suffer with it. The functions of the brain, the heart, the lungs, and the liver become disordered, the secretions are altered, and all the operations of the animal economy are more or less affected.

5. The liver and its functions:

Alcohol, in every form and proportion, has long been known to exert a strong and speedy influence on this organ, when used externally. Aware of this fact, the poultry dealers of England, are in the habit of mixing a quantity of spirit with the food of their fowls, in order to increase the size of the liver; so that they may be enabled to supply to the epicure a greater abundance of that part of the animal, which he regards as the most delicious.

The influence of spirit on the liver is exerted in two ways: First, the impression made upon the mucous coat of the stomach, is extended to the liver by sympathy: the second mode of action is through the medium of the circulation, and by the immediate action of the alcoholic principle on the liver itself, as it passes through the organ, mingled with the blood. In whichever of these ways it operates, its first effect is to increase the action of the liver, and sometimes to such a degree as to produce inflammation. Its secretion becomes changed from a bright yellow to a green or black, and from a thin fluid to a substance resembling tar in its consistence. There soon follows also an enlargement of the liver and a change in its organic structure. I have met with several cases in which the liver has become enlarged from intemperance, so as to occupy a greater part of the cavity of the abdomen, and weighing from eight to twelve pounds, when it should have weighed not more than four or five.

The liver sometimes, however, even when it manifests great morbid change in its organic structure, is rather diminished than increased in its volume.—This was the case in the person of the celebrated stage actor George Frederick Cooke, who died a few years since in the city of New York. This extraordinary man was long distinguished for the profligacy of his life, as well as for the native vigor of his mind and body. At the time of his death the body was opened by Dr. Hosack, who found that the liver did not exceed its usual dimensions, but was astonishingly hard, of a lighter color than natural, and that its texture was so dense as to make considerable resistance to the knife. The blood vessels, which in a healthy condition are extremely numerous and large, were in this case nearly obliterated, evincing that the regular circulation through the liver, had long since ceased; and tubercles were found throughout the whole substance of the organ.

I have met with cases in the course of my dissections, in which the liver was found smaller than natural, shrivelled, indurated, its blood vessels diminished in size and number, with the whole of its internal structure more or less changed. In consequence of these morbid changes in the liver, other organs become affected, as the spleen, the pancreas, &c. either by sympathy or in consequence of their dependence on the healthy functions of the liver for the due performance of their own.

6. Of the Brain and its function:

Inflammation and engorgement of this organ are frequent consequences of intemperance, and may take place during a debauch—or may arise some time after, during the stage of debility, from a loss of the healthy balance of action between the different parts of the system. This inflammation is sometimes acute, is marked by furious delirium, and terminates fatally in the course of a few days, and sometimes a few hours. At other times it assumes a chronic form, continues much longer; and then fre-

quently results in an effusion of serum, or an extravasation of blood, and the patient dies in a state of insensibility, with all the symptoms of compressed brain.—Sometimes the system becomes so saturated with ardent spirit, that there is good reason to believe, the effusions which take place in the cavities of the brain, and elsewhere, are composed in part at least, of the alcoholic principle. The following case occurred, not long since, in England, and is attested by unquestionable authority.

A man was taken up dead in the streets of London soon after having drunk a quart of gin, on a wager. He was carried to the Westminster Hospital, and there dissected. "In the ventricles of the brain was found a considerable quantity of limpid fluid, distinctly impregnated with gin, both to the sense of smell and taste, and even the test of inflammability. The liquid appeared to the senses of the examining students, as one third gin, and two thirds water."

Dr. Armstrong, who has enjoyed very ample opportunity of investigating this subject, speaks of the chronic inflammation of the brain and its membranes, as frequently proceeding from the free use of strong liquors.

It is a fact familiar to every anatomist, that alcohol even when greatly diluted, has, by its action on the brain after death, the effect of hardening it, as well as most of the tissues of the body which contained albumen, and it is common to immerse the brain in ardent spirits for a few days, in order to render it the firmer for dissection.

On examining the brain after death, of such as have been accustomed to the free use of ardent spirit, it is said the organ is generally found harder than in temperate persons. It has no longer that delicate and elastic texture. Its arteries become diminished in size, and lose their transparency, while the veins and sinuses are greatly distended and irregularly enlarged.

This statement is confirmed by my own dissections, and they seem also to be in full accordance with all the intellectual and physical phenomena displayed in the drunkard, while living.

Concluded next week.

SUNDAY.—The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much that were it not for the regular return of the sabbath, a majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world but money when it was needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, and luxuries to feed our pampered appetites. But christianity has consulted the wants of man and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven.

How happy must a virtuous man feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world, to one day of sober reflection, or pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his fortune than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Maker.

Comets, doubtless, answer some wise and good purpose in the creation; so do women. Comets shine with peculiar splendour, but at night appear most brilliant; so do women. * * *

Comets confound the most learned, when they attempt to ascertain their nature; so do women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher and of the clod of the valley; so do women. Comets and women, therefore, are closely analogous; but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do is, to view with admiration the one, and, almost to adoration, love the other.

Ingenuity Rewarded.—A Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, after much laborious research, and under that worst of all discouragements to ingenious mechanics, poverty, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails. Mr. R. under all his embarrassments, by the dint of study and perseverance, has brought his machine to such perfection that it will take from the rod and deliver 200 wrought nails in a minute, superior in every respect to nails wrought on the anvil. The ingenious inventor and his associates have sold the exclusive right of the machine to a company in Philadelphia, and have received as a compensation, the liberal sum of \$100,000.

N. E. Furmer.

HINT TO EMIGRANTS.—By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says de Humbolt,) men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations—the want of fuel and the scarcity of water.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

A host of Angels flying,
Through cloudless skies impelled,
Upon the castle behead
A pearl of beauty lying,
Worthy to glitter bright
In heaven's vast halls of light.

They saw with glances tender,
An infant newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn
Just cast its opening splendour;
Virtue it could not know,
Nor vice, nor joy, nor woe.

The blest angelic legion,
Greeted its birth above,
And came with looks of love,
From Heaven's enchanting region;
Bending their winged way
To where the infant lay.

They spread their pinions o'er it
That little pearl which shone
With lustre not its own,—
And then on high they bore it,
Where glory has its birth;
But left the shell on earth.

ON A LADY.

Who, for the third time, prosecuted for a
Breach of Marriage Promise.

The tender heart of Julia Ann
Has thrice been rent by cruel man,
And thrice took legal stitches,
But who can blame the tender maid,
That she should fly to legal aid
To help her mend the RIVULETS?
For as the costly stuffs of old
Were stitched with threads of shining gold,
So here 'tis only gold-thread can
Stitch up the heart of Julia Ann.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Havre, (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) which has put into Newport, we have received Havre papers and letters to the 2d April inclusive, & Paris dates to the evening of the 1st. To Capt. Given, of the ship Triad we are indebted for Bordeaux papers to the 29th March inclusive, containing late advices from Spain. The news is of considerable importance as it tends to confirm the apprehensions previously entertained, of an approaching war between France and Austria.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HAVRE, 2d April, 1831.

Advices from Paris up to last evening state, that the French 3 per cent. stocks fell yesterday below 47; and that the Regent of Belgium has been compelled to resort to violent measures in putting down the rabble at Brussels, by firing upon them.

PARIS, March 31.—The fall which has taken place to-day is frightfully rapid. The 5 per cents which left off yesterday at 78f 60, have fallen to 75f 90; and the 3 per cents, which closed yesterday at 47f 95; have fallen to 45f 80. The new decline is attributed to the march of the Prussians and the troops of the Germanic confederation upon the Duchy of Luxemburg, and to the troubles coming on to Belgium.

From the commencement of this week the opinion that war is approaching has been generally entertained. On the exchange there is now no longer any doubt. Considerable bets have been made that within fifteen days it will have commenced.

General Sebastiani manifests constantly a strong desire to quiet the ministry; his health is much impaired, but it seems that all the ministers of the present cabinet are pledged in honor to remain together or retire together.

News has been received to-day from Turin. The health of the King of Piedmont is very bad; his death is expected every moment. His successor, Prince Carignan, in despite of Austria, will be much disposed to unite with France in case of war.

The only good news is, that the English Ambassador has signed and earnestly supported his remonstrance to the Austrian government.

Bulletin of the Exchange April 1st.—We know not how to explain the panic which has seized the speculators. There is nothing at this moment which could arrest the fall. It is a panic of which there is no example. If the enemy were at the gates of Paris there would not be more agitation. It seems that the companies of bankers who propose to subscribe for the loan, break down the market by continual sales. It seems that of all funds offered in our market, it is our own which have the credit of least solidity. The others have declined but little, and the Royal loan of Spain has advanced 1 per cent.

HAVRE, April 1.—(Private correspondence from Paris.) Letters have been received here to-day from Italy, which makes us acquainted with the severe acts of the Austrians, after their entrance into Italy. All the Chiefs of the Provisional Government taken, were immediately thrown into dungeons, and delivered over to the military Commissions. Numerous executions have taken place. When our Ambassador at Turin, M. de Barente, was informed of the entry of the Austrians into Bologna, he forthwith wrote to the commanding officer of the army, that unless he should immediately retreat, the French government would regard the occupation as an act of hostility. The General replied, that he had been executing the orders of his government, and that he should not retire without having received new orders to that effect.

It is said to-day, that the French government has signified its ultimatum to this effect, to the Cabinet of Vienna.—The courier who is to carry it, is to leave here on Monday morning, 4th April.—In the mean time, troops are proceeding by forced marches to the frontier of the Alps, and Marshal Gerard, who is to take command of the army which is to operate at this point, has made every preparation for his departure.

We are waiting with impatience for news from Vienna. Up to the present moment, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Count d'Appony, has not given any explanation, he even says that he does not know officially what was passing at Bologna.

The project of an amnesty for those accused of the republican plot (complot republicain) has been abandoned.

FRONTIERS OF BOHEMIA, March 18. Every thing around us wears more and more an aspect of war. Bohemia alone will have to furnish at least 19,000 recruits. They are purchasing a great number of horses on account of the government. The Gazettes state that the number already bought is 2500. It is said that the arch Duke Charles is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—Since day before yesterday, tranquillity has been re-established. We hear of no further disorders.

LIEGE, March 29.—Yesterday at 10 o'clock, P. M. numerous groups formed themselves before the office of where is printed a new journal in favor of the Orange interest. All the printing materials were thrown into the street. The civic guard arrived but could not quell the disorder. This morning, it is said, the people have gone to finish their work of destruction.

At twelve last night, a party of the mob repaired to the house of one of our richest merchants, M. Orban. Notwithstanding the presence of a detachment of the civic guard and a platoon of cuirassiers, the people introduced themselves to the house, and began breaking every thing to pieces. The guards threw themselves into the midst of these deluded men, but their efforts were of no avail. The people descended to the vaults, and drank until some of them fell down dead. Similar scenes have been exhibited at the house of M. Stephani, M. De Macar, and others.

A few hours ago, some furious men went to the Episcopal palace. The Bishop having addressed them with words of peace, they departed, after receiving his blessing.

The entire civic guard is summoned for this afternoon. Our superb regiment of Cuirassiers are on duty, their wings defended by artillery, and two other battalions are ordered in for the night.

WARSAW, March 31.—The Governor of Warsaw, Gen. Kruckowicki, accompanied by his staff, made, on the 17th of this month, an inspection of divers works of defence which have been raised within the capital; the barricades established in the streets, and the batteries upon the river Vistula. He afterwards examined all that was designed for the same purpose in private dwellings; the iron bars of the doors and windows. He also caused to be opened various new subterraneous passages for the establishment of mines. Each street is traversed by various works of defence, formed upon a general plan, and in a manner to divide the city into concentrated portions equally fortified, but independent of each other.

Letters from Zamose of the 14th, state that on the 11th, a Russian battalion was surrounded near Uchanic, and compelled to surrender. The men who compose it have been sent prisoners to the fortress of Zamose.

They write from Cracovia, that Gen. Chlopicki, who had arrived in that city a short time previous, to take care of his wounds, was in a very alarming state.

From Clechonow we learn that 500 men had indeed arrived there on the 8th of this month; but that they had been driven in by the cavalry of Augustowo. On the 12th it was understood there, that a smart cannonading was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. The most afflicting accounts arrive from those parts of the country which have been traversed by Russian troops. The town of Pulaw has been pillaged; the whole woadship of Potachia has been devastated; the villages are burnt. The unfortunate inhabitants perishing with famine, and scattered in the woods, avenge themselves on the little bands of straggling soldiers that they meet with.

The diet has for some time past suspended its public sittings, but the Deputies meet every day, and deliberate in private. The Minister of the Interior has solemnly installed the Municipal Council of Warsaw, at the Hotel d'Ville. The members composing it proceeded to a choice of President, and the election turned upon Cajetan Garbinski, Professor in the University, and Director of the Polytechnic School.

Retaking of Lublin.—A Russian letter gives the following account of the retaking of Lublin from the Poles, as mentioned in our last advices.

At Lenezna, General Kreutz, learning that only 2000 of the rebels were at Lublin, and that the troops of Gen. Witt were distant only two day's march, de-

termined upon taking the town, and accordingly attacked it on the 11th. The suburbs where the inhabitants had been armed offered a powerful resistance, but on the dragoons dismounting from their horses, the suburbs were taken. The Russians penetrated into the houses, in which the Poles defended themselves, and the town sent a flag of truce to the General, and proposed an unconditional surrender to the mercy of the conqueror.

The resistance of the Poles, however, was most obstinate. The Russian dragoons were obliged to make their way by force through the barricades in the streets, to storm the entrenchments, and drive the enemy from their strong holds. The Poles lost 300 men as prisoners, and had many killed and wounded; the rest fled in every direction. It is stated that General Dwernicki has sent part of his troops to Zamose, and that he still occupies Kranostaw with the other part. Hence it appears that he has given up his plan of marching on Volhynia.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette of March 22d contains an ordinance of the King, establishing Military Commissions at Madrid and in all the capitals of the Provinces. These Commissions presided over by a General, will be charged with judging, in the most summary manner, concerning all political offences.—But before the execution of the penalties decreed, their decisions will be submitted to the approbation of the Captains-General, who can, in case of doubt, consult the Supreme Council of War.

Private letters from Madrid announce a number of arrests in that capital and various other places in the interior. The system of Colomarde being the order of the day, persecution may be expected which will soon fill all the prisons, and cover the land with scaffolds.

Incendiary writings were again in circulation at Madrid, designed to excite the royalist volunteers to a revolt. But these attempts are attributed to the Apostolics. It is not to the royalist volunteers that the constitutionalists would address themselves.

MADRID, March 21.—The government desiring to turn to good account the expresses it is continually receiving from Andalusia, in order to repress the unpleasant rumors which are in circulation causing the utmost vigilance to be exercised by the Police, and endeavors to persuade the people that Andalusia is tranquil. But we know from good authority, that although the (insurgent) troops which evacuated the Isle de Leon for fear of being besieged, were attacked by superior forces, they retired in good order, well armed and provided with necessities, to different parts of Andalusia, without apparently being liable to molestation from the government troops.

Intelligence from Valencia and Murcia avers that these two Provinces are in a great fermentation,—they even say that Valencia is in a state of complete insurrection; but this we cannot affirm.

It is awful to think of a situation which must undoubtedly terminate in a frightful civil war; His Majesty's government do not take any precautions to prevent such a result, relying upon the whole power of the friars and priests, to establish order by means of prayers and processions.

The Governor of Andalusia states that the whole country is quiet; that the constitutionalists who had taken refuge in the mountains of Ronda, are falling by little and little into the hands of the royalists, and are executed as soon as taken.

COLOMBIA.—News from Carthagena and Santa Martha to April 1, has been received at New-York by way of Jamaica. Carthagena was under close siege by the troops of Gen. Luque, and Mompuez had surrendered to the insurgents, who seemed to be the popular party. It was expected that Gen. Montilla would be obliged soon to surrender. A great part of the population of Carthagena had abandoned the city, and withdrawn to the mountains. Gen. Urdaneta had been defeated by Gen. Obando, and was retreating rapidly towards Carthagena. It was expected that he would be made a prisoner by Gen. Luque. It was supposed that Obando had taken possession of Bogota.—B. Adm.

BRAZIL is likely to take its turn among the revolutions of the South American governments. At Rio Janeiro, the Brazilians think the Emperor leans too much to the side of the Portuguese, and by way of persuading him to the contrary undertook to beat and mangle the Europeans. A few only were killed. The Emperor issued a proclamation in which he said—

"There exists a disorderly party, who taking advantage of circumstances solely appertaining to France, endeavored to deceive you with invectives against my Inviolable and Sacred Person, and against the government, with the intent of representing in Brazil scenes of horror, and covering her with mourning; with the intent of placing themselves in office, and satiating their vengeance and private passions in despite of the welfare of their country, which is never considered by those who have followed the revolutionary system."

MEXICO.—Files of the Registro Oficial of the city of Mexico to the 10th of April, have been received in Baltimore. From them, says the Baltimore American, we learn that Cesario Ramos had

surrendered himself, together with 900 of his troops. The town of Acapulco had been fired by Alvarez. The *conducta* had arrived at Vera Cruz with \$927,936 in silver, and \$293,960 in gold. The Mexican government had transmitted \$139,773 to England, to pay dividends on its stock.—Bost. Cour.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 24.

MR. NOURSE.—It will be recollected by many of readers, that soon after the present administration came into power, the venerable JOSEPH NOURSE was removed from the office of Register of the Treasury, to make room for a Jackson partizan; and to justify this act, the Jackson presses throughout the country raised the "hue and cry" that Mr. Nourse was a defaulter to government to the amount of several thousand dollars. A prosecution was immediately commenced against him, and it has been decided in his favor, according to the following paragraph from a Washington paper. When will the People open their eyes to see what is for their best interest, and hurl to the dust such an overbearing and corrupt administration? The Jackson ranks are thinning, and well they may—let their leaders go on, their race is short, if we may judge by the 'signs of the times.'

United States vs. Nourse.—In the case of the United States against Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, an appeal having been granted from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, the matter was there fully argued during the last term. Judgment was yesterday delivered, when the Court unanimously confirmed the decision of the District Court.

By the judgment of both Courts, it now stands recorded, that instead of Mr. Nourse being a debtor to the Government, the United States are still indebted to him in the sum of twelve thousand, three hundred and thirty one dollars.

NEW CABINET.—Edward Livingston of Louisiana, has been appointed Secretary of State—Louis McLane of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh L. White of Tennessee, Secretary of War—Levi Woodbury of N. H. Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Van Buren is to take the place of Mr. McLane, as will be seen by the following extract from the Daily Courier.

A Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette says, it is understood that Mr. Van Buren will be sent to England to take the place of Mr. McLane. If this should be the case, Mr. Van Buren will not have made a very great sacrifice after all in giving up his office with all its honors, and emoluments, for the good of his country. As Secretary of State he received six thousand dollars a year; if he goes to England his first year's pay and outfits will be eighteen thousand dollars. He must be a very patriotic man to be unwilling to make such a sacrifice.

Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury have accepted their appointments, and we understand, have entered upon the duties of their office.

—We this week publish a Circular from the New-York Reformed Medical College, which will be found in our advertising columns. It says the Institution is in a flourishing condition, and that the advantages of it offered to students are rare in comparison to those of other colleges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Albert" is received and will appear soon.—The poetical effusion of "L—" was not received till last week; it will have a place in our next. The composition of B.... will be duly attended to.

MR. GOODNOW—

"Out, out, brief candor."

Truly Felit Grundy had the right of it, when he affirmed that the old hero was a man of "bad taste and strong stomach," for without their qualifications he never could have swallowed his cabinet, consisting as it did, of such foul and discordant materials, Van, Ingham, Mac and all at one "fell swoop." A voracious maw indeed! However, the cooks of his political household, Amos Kendall & Co. have served up another dish, but have not as we have heard, placed it upon the table for the old General to devour when his appetite shall have become keen enough.

But what is the cause of all this?—This war between Jackson and Calhoun, and this cabinet matter? We suppose when Calhoun first buckled himself to the Jackson car, it was upon condition that Jackson should serve but one term, and that he (Calhoun) should be his successor. Mr. C. (so much Jackson's superior in talents and attainments such as are suited to the discharge of high and important offices) never would have submitted to hold an office subordinate to Jackson under any other condition.—This doubtless was the bargain. The crafty Dutchman might favor it perhaps till the General got into power; but then should Calhoun succeed Jackson, the time was far, far ahead ere he could hope to sway the rod of empire; and should he, fascinated with reigning, consent to stand another term, his case might and probably would be hopeless.

"Revolvens talia anima," he determined to raise a breeze, and if possible

to sacrifice the Vice President for his own personal aggrandizement. So he travels, writes and plots, sours and embitters the President with Mr. Calhoun, whispers in his ear that Calhoun took up against him in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, relative to his conduct in the Seminole war. This touches the old hero to the quick, the intimation that Mr. Calhoun ever entertained a thought that he was not immaculate and not wholly incapable of doing wrong, was enough with the President to cast him off forever.

Well, Van tickles the old man, tells him he must stand another term, and gives him to understand that at the same time he must be Vice President. To carry all this into effect it is deemed a matter of policy, that the cabinet should be dissolved—for Van finds himself in a very critical situation, he has to bear all the obloquy of the present corrupt administration, (which is enough to sink any man,) he is not to blame for wanting to get out of the way; and moreover the N. E. Boundary question will probably be agitated in the Cabinet before the four years are up, and he would rather be excused from participating in the rein, as it might injure his political prospects in New England. And Messrs. Ingham and Branch must be made way with as they are particularly obnoxious to him and opposed to his ambitious designs, and what better way than this?—In the mean time send him to the Court of St. James to succeed Mr. McLane, recalled to take a seat in the Cabinet.—And should his fine spun schemes succeed at home in 1833, he will return and take his seat as Vice President. Pretty soon after this we shall see it heralded in all the Republican prints that the good Cincinnati called from the plough to the Presidency in the most troublous days of the union to set aright the national affairs which had been so miserably managed by the abominable "Coalition," wishes to retire from the field, as the time has come when he can leave the affairs of the nation in good and faithful hands. They will tell us he is old and worn out in the service of his country. He will resign and leave the Vice President to take his place, a place for which he has been so long fishing. He will retire to the Hermitage, there again to "milk and churn his cows," &c. He will retire at a good old age, first in the hearts—not of the people, but of Martin Van Buren and his coadjutors.

MARCUS.

Pennsylvania.—There is something magnanimous in Pennsylvania Jacksonism in comparison with the time-serving politics of the party with us. Witness the following from the Inquirer, a Jackson paper.—Advr.

"It is reasonable to anticipate and believe, that the new administration will endeavor to conciliate and conform to the wishes of Pennsylvania, instead of exciting irritation by crossing the path of her favourite policy. As the first, most disinterested and most adhesive friend of the President, this state expects no common claims to consideration and deference. Her policy is not of a year's growth; her opinions are not of an exclusively selfish origin. What she maintains for herself, she maintains in common for the nation. She sustains the tariff because essential to the general prosperity,—she sustains the Supreme Court, because necessary to the preservation of the Union, the integrity and counterpoise of the Constitution,—she sustains the Bank of the United States, because it is indispensable to the continuance of a sound currency, the accommodation of the mercantile community, and the equalization of exchange; to say nothing of the manner in which it contributes to expedite the immense fiscal operations of the government. Pennsylvania disdains to pursue a selfish course. She is magnanimous, enlightened, disinterested; she stands forth for the country. She advocates a policy not for herself only, but for the whole Union."

The Jackson presses in this State complain because we termed Gov. Smith the Governor, of a party, and not of the People. When we gave him that distinction we did him more than justice. He is the Governor of a faction. Even the party as a party, did not have half the weight with him, as the few individuals to whom he gave up his ear and his confidence. His appointments were dictated to him, and we know of no instance in which he disobeyed their dictation.—Were not the Sheriffs nominated to him, and did he do more than to register the nominations of others? Gov. Smith mistakes, if he thinks he has consulted the wishes of the People in the course he has taken. He will soon find an under current in his own party, any thing but favorable. He has fallen amazingly in popularity.

Commerce of New York.—The N. Y. Courier and Inquirer says,—"The amount of duties secured at the Custom House in the month of January was four hundred thousand dollars, being \$600,000 more than the amount secured in January the preceding year. From the 1st of January of the present year until the 1st of May, nearly eight millions of dollars have been secured, and the bond and cash duties of last week amounted to \$622,000."

The following vivid picture of universal taxation in England is furnished by a correspondent of the Argus. We ought to look at these things occasionally to make us feel better contented with the lighter burdens which we have to bear in this country. The origin of the paragraph is not stated.

Family Reader.

"There are taxes upon every article that enters the mouth, covers the back, or is under the feet. Taxes upon everything pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste. Taxes upon warmth light and locomotion; upon every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home.—Taxes on the raw material and taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man. Taxes upon the sauce that pampers man's appetite and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine that decorates the judge and on the rope by which the criminal is hanged—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the ribbons of the bride and the nails of the coffin. The school boy whips his taxed top; or the youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying man pours his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 25 per cent.; lays himself down on a bed which has paid 30 per cent.; makes his will on an £8 stamp, and expires in the hands of an apothecary who has paid £100 for leave to become the minister of death. His legacies are taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. and he is then laid in the grave his virtues are recorded on taxed marble, and he is gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

SAVINGS OF GREAT MEN, and what they say of each other.—It is amusing to read what the great men of the Jackson party have said of each other within the last two months, and how they threaten each other with "extermination." What a blessing would it be to the country, if like Kilkenny cats, they would eat each other up.

By a reference to Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet, and to other publications which have grown out of it, we find that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the mighty hero, and unrivalled statesman; General Andrew Jackson, accuses John C. Calhoun, the second officer of the greatest republic known to the present days, of duplicity and deception; and Mr. Calhoun in turn, accuses the President of weakness, and of being a tool, a dupe to the third highest officer of the government, Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; and the latter, determined to be even with Mr. Calhoun, accuses him of an attempt to destroy the very government under which he fills one of the highest stations. Accordingly therefore, to the account which the principle officers of the government of the United States give of each other they are made up of duplicity, weakness and treachery—false to each other, and false to the people! Each of these distinguished statesmen with their friends claim to be "the Republican party of the United States!"—New Orleans Argus.

Nearly all the Jackson papers in this State point the index to the Great Magician as the successor of Gen. Jackson, who is getting old and infirm. The old Jumbo in this State have made their arrangements, and command all their presses, but there are some members of the party a little refractory; they are not willing to be transferred to the Magician with so little ceremony. The old heads have discovered that the Jackson banner will soon be a ragged affair.

Kennebec Journal.

"The Editor of the Auburn N.Y. Free Press, gives the following as his editorial for one week.

"Good advice well followed!—Why I have known people," said our uncle Oliver, who would write away column after column—whether they had any thing to write about or not; but take my advice boy, continued he, familiarly, and in his usual pleasant manner, when you have nothing to say, be sure and say nothing! This is all we have to offer this week.

The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers, that the ladies always pull off the LEFT stocking LAST. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, & while, in positive terms, they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact—and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves fit, however, by a short argument:—"When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another LEFT on; and pulling off this is taking the LEFT stocking off LAST."

Moral character of the Friends.

It is said Judge Mellen in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present term of the Court, stated that in a practice of forty-five years in which he had been intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the Judicial Courts in this part of the country, he had never known but ONE INSTANCE in which a member of the Society of Friends was arraigned at the bar, as a criminal.—Portland Courier, 6th inst.

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says in a late letter—

"Being no partizan of the prominent characters implicated in the CORRESPONDENCE" and its many supplements, I shall discourse of all in the manner and with the spirit required by a sense of duty to my country. I help to put this administration in power; and I cannot better atone for its sins than by trying to put it down."

Look at this.—The wife of James Buckminster of Franconia, N.H. formerly of Walden, Vt. has had NINE children at three births three at the first, two at the next, and four at the last—all boys and all living and doing well!! The game began in 1825 and ended in 1831. Their names are Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Elisha, Elihu, and Enoch, Noah, Samuel and Elijah.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, May, 6, 1831.

THE PUBLIC ACTS, passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, have been published, and they are now ready for delivery.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, by Cyrus Thompson Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Washburn, aged 69, to Mrs. Mary Barrows, aged 56, both of Hartford.

In Otisfield, Mr. Lathrop Edwards to Miss Mary Andrews.

In Portland, Mr. Columbus Lindsey to Miss Mary Jane Rolf.

DIED.

In Paris, 15th inst. Thomas E. son of Nicholas Smith, aged 18—on the 19th inst. Mrs. Harriet Fobes, wife of Capt. Billings Fobes, and daughter of Dr. Cyrian Stevens, deceased.

STOP THIEF!!

STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber in Vassalborough, a bay horse from seven to ten years old, with black mane and tail. Some would call his color a chestnut. He has the scar of a seaton on his breast, which was made in March last. My saddle and bridle were taken from the stable on the same night the horse disappeared. Circumstances induce me to believe that he was taken by John Young, who worked for me the last winter and who has absconded. He is 18 or 19 years old, middling height, light complexion, rather slim, with a thick under lip. Whoever will return me the horse, or arrest the thief, or give me information where the horse is, will be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid. JOHN LOVEJOY. Vassalborough, May, 19, 1831.

Spring Goods.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

275 Yds. BROADCLOTHS of different colors and qualities; 500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETTS of different colors and qualities; 4000 yds. Calicoes from 12 1/2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities; 4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; 1000 " Bleached do. do. 500 " Gingham and Checks; 400 " Tickings; 700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality; 40 doz Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; 40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—ALSO—

5 1/4 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdks.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crape Hdks., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of rich and fashionable Silks—a great variety of plain and fig'd Cambricks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingham—English and Scotch Gingham, a good assortment—French Printed Gingham and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Tribet, Poplin, Barage and Ocarene Hdks.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valencia, Cashmere, Crapes and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barage and Crapes for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Blk Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footing Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crapes—Silk, Cotton and Valencia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Col'd Cambricks Blk. Bombazette and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazette—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimere—Plaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crapes—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—LIKEWISE—

LEGHORNS—NAVARINOS—Boxford Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS. Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

A Digest of PICKERING'S REPORTS, from the second to the eighth volume inclusive, by WILLIAM PHILLIPS and others. The Political Class Book, intended to instruct the higher classes in schools, in the origin, nature and use of Political power,—by William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an appendix upon studies for practical men, with notices of Books suited to their use. Also, a Geography for children, with eight copperplate maps and thirty wood cuts, by Rev. J. S. Blake. May 24.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory. There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831. *47

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE.

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR.

No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATION.

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted. "As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State. 472m

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

HENRY POOR, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped Twill'd and Cold Gro de naples and Sarsnetts—elegant Gingham—Mull, Swiss, Nansook, Oriental Check and Striped Muslins for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parisianes and Palmynrennes for Dresses—lots of Fancy Hdks—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—BROADCLOTHS—Drillings—Jeans—Gloves—Mits—Hosiery—Super & Common CARPETINGS—&c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber. 468w

Notice!

THE annual meeting of the OXFORD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be held at J. Smith's Inn, in Norway Village, on the 9th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., for electing the necessary officers, and transacting any other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested.

N. B. It is expected that a public Address will be delivered at the Meeting—House at 11 o'clock.

JONA. S. MILLETT, Sec'y.

Norway, May 30, 1831. 4w49

Consumption! Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box. 1

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 '9

New Goods.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now received his Spring supply of

Foreign, Domestic, and FANCY GOODS.

Consisting of a much larger and better assortment than he has ever before had, and at prices which he thinks will be satisfactory. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, May 16, 1831. 49

MISCELLANY.

[From the American Advocate.]
EXCLUSIVENESS.

"What do they mean, father, by first rank and low rank?" said a child of six years old to her only parent.

"And when they say that Mary mustn't play with Susan Curtis and Hannah Smith, because they are mechanics' children?" interrupted George with childish earnestness. "And one day Mrs. Benson told Dorothy that she hadn't ought to let me scuffle with the low-bred boys at school because they were the sons of the vulgar, the *canaille*, she said: what is *canaille*, father?"

"Yes, and Frances Maria Grace Gardner told Dorothy that she must break off with Harriet Parker, because she was a poor widow's daughter, and takes in sewing; and Harriet and Dorothy were such good friends when they went to school and ever since, and now they hardly speak."

"Why, Abigail!" said Dorothy interrupting her.

"Didn't you pass straight by her last Sunday, and look the other way when she was going to speak?"

"Well, it was because the Miss Wilsons were with me," answered Dorothy, as she observed her father's eyes fixed upon her.

"Go on, Abby."

"And last week, when the Miss Pratts were coming here, they heard that the Ames girls were coming too and Emily Sophia Ann said that they shouldn't come then, for their mother would not allow them to mix with such low people. What if their father is a pensioner; I love to hear him talk of Bunker hill and Lexington."

"Better to obtain a support from the liberality of his country, than to sponge it from the industrious poor. What next Abby?"

"Mrs. Conner says that George will be a lawyer, and that we shall marry lawyers of course, and that we must dress better than any body but some she named; and that it was all for our good, and if Dorothy was not careful we should get into the plebeian class; and she must have large parties, and that our rooms were so large that we could accommodate sixty or eighty; and that she must have a quilting party next winter, and endeavour to make a show."

"I should like to see it," said Mary, clapping her hands.

"And Miss Barton said yesterday that you was the richest man in the village, and we hadn't ought to do a stitch of plain work, and shouldn't if she had the care of us. But I like to work for you George, and you say that we are good girls when we are industrious," says Abigail.

"I went down to the store after some thread for Dorothy, and heard Capt. Jewett say—'There goes Bets Barton up to Squire Hogan's husband-hunting; I hope she won't make a fool of the rich widower.' When I got home she was here, telling the girls not to work if they meant to support dignity, and belong to the best society. I shouldn't like to have her for a mother, father."

"You will never have a mother again, my boy."

"Henrietta Josephina Jenkins told Dorothy that she must spell her name Dorothea, and that was bad enough as it was, a very unfashionable name at best, and no one that was at all genteel would have such an one; and that I must write my name Abigail Howard, for double names were more fashionable."

"Mrs. Hammond was here a few days ago to invite Dorothea to join a society—I don't know what they called it, but she mustn't marry anybody but a professional character or merchant, and mustn't play with the Hall boys, though they are the best boys in the neighborhood."

"And do the disciples of the humble Jesus join this detestable exclusive system; the wife of a minister of the gospel too?"

"She said too that you had better join their church, it would help us forward in the world, and then if you would marry Elizabeth Barton!"

"Little Mary cried all that evening, but George said he did not believe you would, and Dorothy didn't care."

"And is that the object of this detestable conspiracy?" said Mr. Hogan, with symptoms of rebellion stirring within."

"She said that she felt under obligations to provide for their own set, and her husband would use his influence for her."

"Never shall another cent of my money go towards his salary after this date," muttered the irritated father, as he paced the floor with hasty steps.

"What more, George?"

"She said the reason why I mustn't play with the Hall boys is, he is a blacksmith, and that her husband says is a very low calling."

"Much fellowship, no doubt, between the parson and his deacon!"

"But what better are you, George, than Deacon Hall's boys?"

"Why, not any, only they say you are rich. But, father, is it more respectable to beg than to work?"

"Certainly not, but why do you ask that question?"

"Because Mrs. Benson and Miss Barton were here to get money to buy a lace veil for a young lady at Mrs. Benson's who has neither fortune nor friends."

"How much money did they want for this indispensable requisite?"

"Twelve or fifteen dollars."

"And what was Dorothy's proportion as member of this high-minded and charitable society?"

"Five dollars; but Dorothy was afraid that you would not like to have her give so much. Miss Barton thought she could coax the money out of you again; she knew she could, she said."

"Ah!" Mrs. Benson said, "when we get him a wife of our own choosing, we shall have a hold upon his purse-strings."

"Dear father," said little Mary, "Dorothy takes very good care of us: why need Miss Barton come here at all?"

"Miss Barton is not coming here, my little darling," said the father, taking her on his knee, and putting his cheek to hers.

"Yes, she is, father, she is coming next week," said Abigail, "for Mrs. Benson thought she was just the wife for you, and they were all bent upon it, and they must provide for her, somehow, she said."

"Now, Dorothy, you may get over this affair as smoothly as you can, but I will not be annoyed by her presence nor have my children kept in fear of an arbitrary government. And as for Miss Barton, she and her benevolent friends may find a more gullible subject to play off their tricks upon—I shall pay my poor tax when legally called for, but shall not sacrifice my liberty to a manœuvring old maid. What other plans have these gossips and blue stocking ladies of the first rank, devised for the government of my household in these times of internal improvement?"

"They say Dorothy must have a leghorn hat, and a new merino shawl, and a piano forte; and Mrs. Benson says she is an excellent hand to cheapen goods, and can get a better piano for three hundred dollars than anybody, and she is going to Boston and will get the things for her; she can get as good a leghorn for twelve dollars as others can for fifteen, and they will last forever; she has had three, and means to have another. If they last forever, how could she wear out so many?"

"What more?"

"Nothing, only she said if you didn't want to spare so much money, Dorothy might leave the piano for Abigail and Mary, and coax her husband to buy one while the honey-moon lasts, and he can be made to do any thing—and she can make a saving by not giving the children sugar in their tea or coffee, and by not giving them butter on their bread, and cold water to drink will do very well."

"A great saving indeed! and there is another way to save—by doing without these expensive articles."

"Dorothy does so much for us I should like that she should have the piano, but don't want to live on bread and water for it; but the shawl and bonnet that she promised to ask for twenty-five or thirty dollars to get, so that the first society should be better dressed than the vulgar, for the sake of distinction, I am willing she shouldn't have."

"Dorothy promised not to visit except among the first order, nor invite ungentle people here, and that is the reason why Harriet Parker hasn't been here so long," said Abigail.

"This is true, Dorothy, is it?" said the father to his eldest daughter, a fine girl of seventeen.

"Why, sir, the ladies thought proper—and—but it is!"

"It is true then, and you have been persuaded to break off your intercourse with your early friend, merely on account of external circumstances, not for want of merit. Dorothy, you have been faithful to your poor father, and younger brother and sisters—nay, my girl, reserve your tears for more heinous offences, or the real evils of life—your youth pleads strongly for you, but I had hoped that better feelings and more correct views had become rooted in your mind. I have endeavored to make you feel that you were a member of the human family, rather than of a particular set, and that wealth and poverty make no essential difference with the heart or the understanding; and now, rather than that you should entertain such chimerical notions of your own superiority, I would tear up our carpets and exchange our mahogany for the productions of our own woods, and the profits shall go to some object that humanity will not blush to own. I am surprised to find that a child of mine could resolve deliberately not to associate with the working classes—Dorothy, the first cent of money that I ever owned was the avails of my own labor; and my property has been accumulated by industry and close application. How much did you give for that necessary article for the lady at Mrs. Benson's?"

"Three dollars, sir."

"I paid over the money to-day for the purchase of a piano, for I did not intend that you should spend your time in learning to play for nothing; but I shall withdraw it and put it to some other use, till the interest amounts to the sum you have so foolishly thrown away. I saw a box

of leghorns opened to-day, and gave orders that they should be reserved till you could choose one; but—how much money will buy such a bonnet as deacon Hall's daughter and Mr. Ames's two girls wear?"

"Two or three dollars." "Well, there are three, and you may get as neat and tasteful one as you please. I do not demand that you break off all intercourse with your dignified advisers, but that you follow them no further than common sense will allow." So saying Mr. Hogan left the house and as he pursued his way down the street, was heard to say—"What a foolish scheme to get up this imaginary distinction about rank in a petty village where half the population are bankrupts and half the remainder will be soon, by this ruinous course of extravagance! Betsey Barton is living upon the charity of her friends who despise and detest her, and Mrs. Benson too, the foremost in this system of in-born dignity, the very house that shelters her is mortgaged. Mrs. Conner, too, to set up a claim to superiority in society! When will people learn that virtue and excellence alone can raise one individual above another, and that wealth is but a dishonor to its possessor, unless well gotten and well employed!" W—N

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impend to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

Light Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT OF STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter.

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No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine *Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills*, or *German Specific* are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an indescribable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of *Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills* (prepared by H. Plumley.) The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.

Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of *Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills*, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy.

(Signed) CAMBRIDGEPORT, September 16, 1827.]

A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Göttingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of *Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills*, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1amly9

Blanks

FOR SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS, JUST printed conformably to the Laws now in force, and for sale by the subscriber. Also, a general assortment of Blanks for towns.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, May 3. 3w46

NOTICE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of Feb. last, DAVID GORHAM AUSTIN, aged 17 years—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

THOMAS AUSTIN. Green, April 26, 1831. 46

Carding Machine.

FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY. March 28th, 1831. 43

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST published and for sale at this office, A Friendly Letter to the Rev. ADAM WILSON, on the mode of Baptism. By Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of South Paris, Me. 36 pages. April 12.

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME FOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
April 12.

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YARN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

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AGENT for Publishers of Books. A & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 451f

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.